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Publication and Computerized Retrieval of the Elections Code

Assembly Elections and Reapportionment Committee

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ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS AND REAPPORTIONMENT
COMMITTEE HEARING
SACRAMENTO, NOVEMBER 12, 1976

PUBLICATION AND COMPUTERIZED RETRIEVAL
OF THE ELECTIONS CODE

MEMBERS PRESENT

Jim Keysor, Chairman
Curtis Tucker, Vice Chairman
Robert Beverly
Jack Fenton
Vic Fazio

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LIST OF WITNESSES IN ORDER OF APPEARANCE

Arleen Tweedy, Legislative Director, California League
of Women Voters

William Durley, Assistant to the Secretary of State for
Elections and Political Reform

Paul Marshal, Martin & Chapman Company

Frank Taggart, Production Manager, Diamond International
Corporation

Bob Romig, Northern California Sales Representative,
West Publishing Company

Curt Fielder, D.F.M. Associates

Irene Stone, Supervising Librarian, Administrative-
Legislative Reference Section, State Library; member,
Legislative Reference Librarians, National Conference
of State Legislators

Lorna Fletcher, Law Librarian, Department of Transportation

Owen Kuns, Acting Chief Deputy Legislative Counsel

Bill Eubanks, Manager of Data Processing, Office of
Legislative Counsel

Hank Gietzen, Chief, Customer Services Division, Stephen
P. Teale Consolidated Data Center

ATTACHMENTS

Legal Opinion Index of California Department of
Transportation Legal Division

ASSEMBLYMAN JIM KEYSOR, CHAIRMAN: The purpose of this hearing is to explore the prospects for fulfilling two needs which became evident during the revision of the Elections Code. One of these needs was for one or more up-to-date inexpensive printed editions of the code. The other need was for some means of computerized retrieval of the information in the code.

For several years now the only available versions of the code which could be relied upon to reflect the latest legislative changes were the fairly expensive hardback lawyers' annotated editions. The average candidate, campaign worker, member of a political club, and even many election administrators simply were not in a position to buy an edition that elaborate. The companies that had sold inexpensive editions either had abandoned printing them or were supplying replacement pages reflecting the latest changes only to a limited number of subscribers.

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that legislation was introduced last year which would have required the publication of the Elections Code by the state. AB 663, by Assemblywoman Leona Egeland, provided that the Secretary of State would have had the responsibility for issuing, by the beginning of each even numbered year, a publication which would have included not only the latest version of the Elections Code but also the other relevant state laws and constitutional provisions on elections. The bill passed the Assembly by a vote of 55-16 but died in the Senate Finance Committee.

Now that the revision of the Elections Code is complete, it appears that private publishers are again taking an interest in issuing inexpensive editions. We have witnesses today from five

companies which either have published the code in the past or are considering doing so in the future. It seems likely that whether there is much pressure for another bill such as that authored by Mrs. Egeland will depend on what we learn today from these witnesses.

Key considerations will be the cost of their editions, the quality of their indexes, the frequency of their publication or replacement of out-of-date parts, and whether they will include useful excerpts concerning elections from other California and federal codes.

The inadequacy of the indexes to most printed editions of the Elections Code and the complexities of trying to revise the code made clear how valuable it would be to have all the election laws entered into the data banks of a computer in such a way that the provisions on any elections subject could be retrieved. Several years ago the staff of the Legislative Counsel spoke of doing that but nothing came of it.

If the election laws were to be converted into a form which could be manipulated by a computer, the possible uses by legislators, their staffs, Legislative Counsel, and election administrators are numerous. Several state agencies are even now using computers in a related manner. The Attorney General can obtain an answer from the LEXUS computer system as to what court decisions or U.S. Code provisions there are on any subject. The Department of Transportation has used a computer to keep track of thousands of legal documents in court actions. The Governor's office has been exploring the possible use of computers to keep track of the status of bills and for use in bill analysis. Several other state legislatures are far ahead of California in the use of computers for legislative purposes.

Our witnesses today will be able to tell us what has been

accomplished by others with computers and what steps we must take to expedite the computerization of the election laws. In addition, representatives of some of the private publishing companies may be able to tell us of their plans to computerize the code.

Our first witness is Ms. Arleen Tweedy, Legislation
~~Director of the California League of Women Voters.~~

Before you begin, we have Assemblyman and Senator-Elect Beverly with us. Bob, we appreciate you coming.

MS. ARLEEN TWEEDY: The purpose of the League of Women Voters is to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government. Voters should be provided with relevant, accurate, and easily understandable information on elections, election issues, and candidates. Therefore, we encourage the state to make available to the general public an inexpensive and easily understandable publication of the election laws. Such a publication should include not only information from the Elections Code but also relevant election law sections from other codes. It must also contain an index and be updated periodically. Such information would be used by candidates, by committees supporting candidates or taking action on ballot measures, and by any citizen interested in election and campaign laws. Because members of the League of Women Voters are active in providing information to the public about elections, election issues, and candidates, we would find such a publication extremely helpful.

Campaigns and elections are the public's business. Therefore, the general public and most especially those actively involved in campaigns need to have available an understandable compilation of the law relating to campaigns and elections. Thank you for this

opportunity to present our views on this subject.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: We appreciate your testimony. The only question I have is your second paragraph. You say "We encourage the state to make available..." One of the main things that you'll hear in the testimony today is that there are many private companies which are considering doing this and I wonder what your position would be in that regard.

MS. TWEEDY: I don't know that we would define it specifically but we do feel that, since elections are public business, citizens should be able to turn to the state for this type of information if it is not readily available in another form.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: But if it were available, say, private companies doing it at very low cost, then I imagine you would look favorably on that.

MS. TWEEDY: Yes. That hasn't been the case, however. It has been very difficult to direct people to accurate information easily.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: True. All right, any questions from members of the committee?

I appreciate your testimony. Thank you. Next, Bill Durley, Assistant Secretary of State. While he is coming up, we have the vice chairman of the committee, Curtis Tucker, on my left and Jack Fenton just came in. I appreciate both of you being here.

MR. WILLIAM DURLEY: For your information, I am not the Assistant Secretary of State. That is a higher ranking person than I.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Yes. I noticed that title on my list of witnesses here. Who is the Assistant Secretary of State?

MR. DURLEY: Rico Nannini. He is my boss.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: What is ~~Mike~~ Gagan's title?

MR. DURLEY: Chief Deputy.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Chief Deputy. O.K. And, your title?

MR. DURLEY: Assistant to the Secretary of State for
~~Elections and Political Reform.~~

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: O.K. Duly noted.

MR. DURLEY: The Secretary of State agrees that a version of the Elections Code such as described in the chairman's opening statement is very necessary. We don't believe that our resources are such that we could produce the least expensive version and it would probably be done better by a commercial printing firm with experience in publishing. However, we stand ready to do it in the event that such a firm doesn't come forward and do it. We supported the Egeland bill last year and we would support another one this year, perhaps as standby legislation, so that we would have something moving in case it didn't happen.

We don't have the personnel resources to do this with our present staff. One of the things that would add to the cost of printing the code if the Secretary of the State were to do it would be the extra positions that we would need to take care of this. We think that would involve a minimum of one legal and one clerical position. And, unless a large number of copies of the codes were sold, this would increase the cost.

We do support the concept. We are available to do it but we don't think that we could do as quick a job or as inexpensive a job as a commercial printing firm.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: All right. I don't think there are any

questions. One question from the consultant.

MR. BRUCE BOLINGER: Since we will be getting to the subject of computerization later on, I was wondering if you would tell us what types of uses are made of your own computer facilities at the present time aside from such things as the compilation of elections returns that you are involved in on election night.

MR. DURLEY: Well, we do that. They are also used rather extensively in connection with the Corporations Division. In elections they are used for publishing some of the material that we put out like the statements of the vote, the registration reports, things of that kind. We are going to be branching out this year into a new use which was authorized by Senate Bill 145 of last year which will enable us to have a statewide registration role. The equipment will make possible the checking of duplicate registrations around the state and possibly will be useful to the Legislature for some of the legislative mailings.

MR. BOLINGER: In doing that, will your facilities be tied in with the Stephen Teale Data Center or will they be using their own resources?

MR. DURLEY: No, we are now tied in with Teale and that will remain that way. We only have terminals in our building. The terminals consist of a regular high-speed printer and card reader and some of the associated equipment to go with them.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: O.K. Thank you very much, Bill.

Next, James Curtis, Division General Manager, Carlisle Graphics.

MR. BOLINGER: I don't think he is here.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: O.K. We will come back to him. Next,

Paul Marshal, Martin & Chapman Company.

MR. PAUL MARSHAL: Martin and Chapman Company is in the process right now type-setting and getting ready to go to press on a loose-leaf size Elections Code. We have not finalized our cost at this point because we have not finished out type-setting and preparation work.

We anticipate that our Election Code will be available by the end of December or the first part of January. We have had a great deal of interest from the cities in southern California for the Elections Code information. Consequently, we are concentrating at this point on the Elections Code and anticipate adding excerpts from other codes later on but not right at the first.

We anticipate updating annually. We are in the process of compiling an index. We would be more than happy to make our codes available as they are needed to state or other political subdivisions as necessary.

ASSEMBLYMAN BOB BEVERLY: I missed the beginning. Is this the entire Code in front of me here?

MR. MARSHAL: No, sir, these were just the first few pages we were able to put together before the meeting. We are still in the process just of type setting.

ASSEMBLYMAN BEVERLY: Are you going to do the whole code?

MR. MARSHAL: We are going to do the entire Elections Code this year, including an index in the table of contents and put off until possibly this next summer working on excerpts from the Government Code.

ASSEMBLYMAN BEVERLY: What is the cost going to be?

MR. MARSHAL: We have not finalized that. We are estimating

at this point between \$10 and \$20 a copy.

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: That sure is an inexpensive copy.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Paul, you might identify yourself again and give a little background of your company. You got started kind of fast there.

MR. MARSHAL: O.K. I am Paul Marshal with Martin and Chapman Company. We are elections suppliers in southern California, working mostly with cities. The firm has been in business for about twenty years. We have not, prior to this year, published an Elections Code. This will be our first.

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: What would be the difference in cost between a hard cover and a paper bound?

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: I understand that this one (West's) is about \$44.00.

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: That is annotated. He isn't putting out an annotated one, Mr. Chairman. What is the difference between the hard cover and the soft cover?

MR. MARSHAL: We have no intention of putting out a hard cover and frankly I couldn't answer that.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Last year Leona Egeland's bill provided for a cost of about \$7.50, I think. So that is what we are having the hearing for, namely, to look into all of the possibilities.

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: I thought you used to put out a code. I remember a kind of simulated leather thing that you used to give to city attorneys.

MR. MARSHAL: What we had, we purchased from another publisher.

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: Oh, I see. It was very good.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: All right. Thank you very much. Before we proceed, I would like to introduce the two consultants. It is very interesting that the Elections Committee has two (Bolingers) Bollingers. One has one l on my right and one has two ll's on my left, Bruce Bolinger on my right and Roger Bollinger on my left.

Mr. Frank Taggert, Production Manager, Diamond International.

MR. FRANK TAGGERT: Good morning. I am Frank Taggert, the Election Printing Production Manager for Diamond International Corporation. At this point Diamond's intention is to continue to produce an Elections Code in a loose-leaf form. But we are conducting a feasibility study right at the present time to determine what the cost is going to be because we are planning to change the size of $5\frac{1}{2}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$ to an $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 size book which will still be loose-leaf but it will cut down the number of pages required.

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: Does that cost more, do you figure, or less?

MR. TAGGERT: Probably a little more. It looks as if the selling cost of the loose-leaf book would be in the neighborhood of \$25 to \$30 per item. And that will be including at least a once-a-year update.

With the $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ size we would run into some problems in staying with a standard binder. By going to $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 inches we probably can stay within a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch ring as a maximum size.

We haven't really gone into it too deeply but the possibility is that we may be able to make an inexpensive bound volume at the same time as the loose-leaf volume which might sell for a little less. At this time, however, I don't think that I would be able to tell you exactly what that cost would be.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Bruce.

MR. BOLINGER: Can you tell us anything about the type of index that you might put in? One of the problems in the past, of course, in these versions has been the inadequate indexes.

MR. TAGGERT: I am really not sure how that will be handled but I am sure that our attorney, Les Jaspovice, would be deeply involved in developing that. I do have a sample of what a page would look like. Our printed page would take on more of a format of a double column on an 8½ by 11 sheet.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Do you want to give that to the sergeant-at-arms there?

MR. TAGGERT: But I am not involved in the index. My job is to print it after they get the information to me.

MR. BOLINGER: Will Les Jaspovice be preparing the headings for each of the individual sections?

MR. TAGGERT: Yes.

MR. BOLINGER: Although chapter, article, division, and title headings, are all enacted as part of the bills that enact them in the first place, the little headings of the individual sections are whatever the private publishers have dreamed up, whether it be West, Deering, you, or any of the others.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Any other questions? Thank you very much. Is Bob Romig, Northern California Sales Representative, West Publishing Company here? Good Morning.

MR. BOB ROMIG: As many of you know, we presently publish an annotated Elections Code which is part of our West California Codes. There are two volumes which presently comprise the Elections Code. We update these books annually and, of course, the plans are

now to republish our annotated Election Code volumes in the late fall of 1977. In talking with our editorial people on the phone this morning, I gather that if there is a need for it, they are very much interested in providing an unannotated pamphlet of the new Elections Code that would contain both an index and a correlation table which would then permit one to get to the annotations in the 1961 edition even with just the pamphlet itself.

We have prepared a pamphlet edition in the past for such major Code revisions as the present Education Code, the Corporation Code, the Evidence Code, and so on. They are made available generally for somewhere in the neighborhood of \$7.50 to \$10.00. It is done only on a one time basis as opposed to anything that we would be keeping up. Obviously we will continue to update our hard-back annotated edition.

We have basically two prices on the annotated edition; one is the public price--tax supported individuals or tax supported units of government are charged \$30.00 for the set; private individuals, \$44.00.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: I see. When talking with my consultant, I thought that you mentioned to Bruce that printing would be in the spring.

MR. BOLINGER: That was my original understanding.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Now, you are looking at the fall?

MR. ROMIG: Yes, as far as the complete new edition of the Elections Code including the incorporation of the annotations from the old code into the new code material. The unannotated version, however, can come out and will come out much, much sooner.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Well, I heard Assemblyman Fenton ask,

"What is the rush?" The rush is that we completely revised the whole Elections Code and it would seem to me that there is a tremendous chance for confusion particularly since we virtually renumbered every section of the code.

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: For which election would the new printing be intended?

MR. BOLINGER: The city elections.

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: Which don't come until next year?

MR. BOLINGER: Yes.

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: But there are only a few charter cities which are scheduled next year.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: I see your point. Your point is that the big election will be in '78.

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: Yes.

MR. ROMIG: What is the effective date of the Elections Code revision legislation?

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: It will be January the first, won't it?

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: The first week in January.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: One reason why this testimony is very, very interesting to me is that any time that you do a revision of the magnitude that we did last year, there are always a few problems to be cleared up. I was planning on introducing urgency legislation December the fifth to have minor corrections made as soon as possible. Bruce, does this change our schedule in that regard at all?

MR. BOLINGER: Well, obviously, if most of the publishers are planning to come out in January, the chances are that they would not be able to accommodate the urgency corrections unless they simply send out a sort of a supplemental pamphlet to their customers mention-

ing them. It would amount to no more than a few pages. As far as the annotated editions coming out later in the year, they would probably have the time to incorporate them into the main body of their works.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: I see. What is your preparation and printing schedule? Do you get the actual text the code sections put together with the difficult part, then, that of annotating them?

MR. ROMIG: That is the difficulty, of course. The raw code provisions are relatively simple to prepare but incorporating the annotations and getting the proper correlation table prepared and also preparing cross-references and this sort of thing is the type of thing that takes the editorial time. Presumably there are substantial changes but I also assume that there are many provisions that are very similar. We want to be sure that annotations that might have applied to a given section as of one moment will still be applicable to that same section--restructured and renumbered farther on down the line.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: All right.

MR. BOLINGER: I might say one thing. I contacted Ken Hudson, publication manager for Bancroft and Whitney's Deerings version of the Elections Code, and put some of the same questions to him. They were unable to be here today. They informed us that their annotated edition would be out in July of next year. The two volumes would probably be at least \$20 to \$25 per volume but could be higher. They were a little uncertain as to how much it would be. Individuals could buy them as well as law firms and government agencies. They plan no interim supplement at this point. In addition, and this is something that you might want to comment on in connection with your edition of the code, they plan to convert into machine

readable form. This would facilitate retrieving information, something which has a bearing on what we will be getting into later on. Since you have completely reissued other codes, have you put them into computers and what have your experiences been as far as trying to retrieve information from the resulting computer data base?

MR. ROMIG: That I can't answer. That would have to come from our production people in St. Paul. We have been active in that field both from a production standpoint and now from a retrieval standpoint. You mentioned in the opening statement the use of LEXUS. West now has the so-called West Law, which is basically retrieval of case law. In talking with our editorial people this morning, they indicated they are very much interested in whatever tapes might be available, such as from your Legislative Counsel, because we are certainly prepared to make use of systems of this sort.

MR. BOLINGER: It would appear that unless the Legislative Counsel takes action on this, each company will have to generate its own tapes.

MR. ROMIG: Yes, we have been doing this in other fields. But, as far as a detailed answer to your question, I just can't provide it. I will have to get it from St. Paul.

MR. BOLINGER: If you were explaining to a potential subscriber what could be done with West Law, what would you tell them are its capabilities?

MR. ROMIG: The data bases are primarily cases at this point.

MR. BOLINGER: Not codes then?

MR. ROMIG: No.

MR. BOLINGER: I see.

MR. ROMIG: It is possible to pose a factual situation such as an accident case and get back statements of law and annotations relative to that particular point of law.

MR. BOLINGER: A counterpart of LEXUS then?

MR. ROMIG: Right.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Are there any additional questions from members of the committee? Thank you very much.

Next, Curt Fielder, D.F.M. Associates.

MR. CURT FIELDER: My name is Curt Fielder and I represent D.F.M. Associates. As has been discussed earlier, it has become apparent there is a need for an unannotated low cost version of the California Elections Code. Traditional printers who have provided the service in California for many, many years have failed to produce this type of book in the last four years. In my travels around the country and the state doing election work for the counties, we have become very much aware of the need for this type of publication.

The Associates at D.F.M. have experience with computers, type-setting, and elections and we thought it would be a good application to put together all our areas of expertise. Basically, what we have done is that we have keyed the entire Elections Code into a computer file. The one that I have here is a sample of a printout of the Elections Code as we have it today. We still haven't done proof-reading but the entire Elections Code has been keyed, is on a computer file, and is accessible by the computer terminal.

At the time that we were keying a file, we inserted all the necessary function codes so that this could go into type-setting

equipment.

We are in the process of preparing the index which will use computer-aided techniques. Basically, we will write particular index entries for a section. It will go into the computer system, be exploded out into many parts and sorted down into the index. The system is organized so that if a section is deleted or a section is added, then the index updating will take place automatically by simply deleting the entries for that section or adding new entries for that section and the whole thing gets sorted down again into the index for type-setting.

Our objective is to have the books available by January of 1977. One of the decisions we made in producing the book was that we would adopt a six-by-nine format, something that would be easy to carry around. We also decided to go to a paperback form simply to reduce the costs of production. Because of our method of keeping the file, it does not lend itself to doing separate updates each year. Because we are updating a computer file, trying to keep track of the revisions and set up date pages is more complicated than it would be to reset the entire book. Whenever you are using high speed type equipment, the entire book can be reset in a day. So, our plan is to publish each year a completely new edition.

The little booklet that I passed out is a sample of what our book will look like. We tried to make the section headings stand out. We tried to pick a type size that will be easy to read. We also used spaces between the sections to make the section numbers and the section headings stand out.

We have checked and double-checked our entries as to what sections are the effective sections as of today. We would welcome

a cross-reference, a second check that we could make if the committee would have such information available to make sure that we do have the most current and the proper sections in our book. Other than that I guess I am available for questions.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Jack.

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: Before you put it out, are you going to be able to take into account Jim's cleanup urgency bill?

MR. FIELDER: To be ready by the first week in January, our printing schedule calls us to go to the printer by the first of December. That is running it awfully close. It will depend on when the bill is enacted and how our production is scheduled.

Our feeling is that the counties are conducting major elections in March of '77 and their need for this is going to be right now. I would be reluctant to delay production.

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: If it can't be included, what would you do about this cleanup urgency legislation?

MR. FIELDER: Well, we were thinking of possibly having a subscription service. For those who wanted to buy all urgency legislation, we could have periodic mailings on a subscription type basis. So, for those users who wanted that service, their codes could be kept updated.

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: As opposed to waiting until the urgency legislation is passed.

MR. FIELDER: Yes. The problem with waiting is that we don't know exactly when it is going to happen. Suppose we wait until the first of February and it still hasn't happened.

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: You are planning to do two things, publish a new edition each year and provide a subscription service

during the year.

MR. FIELDER: Yes. What we have in mind is that during the year the supplements would be urgency type legislation that has become effective at various times. All other types of legislation that do not become effective until the first of the next year would be included in the revised edition of that year.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Jack, to my knowledge the cleanup won't involve anything other than some material of a technical nature.

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: Nothing substantive at all.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: I don't think so because there would be no chance of getting that type of legislation through on an urgency basis.

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: I have seen, Mr. Chairman, in my time up here, substantive cleanups made in a hurry because of things we have done wrong for one reason or another. You may call it technical but it is a technical change involving a substantive matter. So, call it what you will.

MR. BOLINGER: What it will amount to will be the elimination of some conflicts with legislation passed by Senator Dunlap of this year and a couple of other things of the same sort. What happened was Senator Dunlap's bill was put on the Assembly file for a whole year, then pulled off at the last minute and enacted and, as a result, was inconsistent with other bills that had already been passed.

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: Have you ever seen Legislative Counsel write things somewhat differently than had been anticipated? No matter. He is right. If they wait for us, it might never be put out. There is no problem.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: I noticed the price. You are looking at \$12.95?

MR. FIELDER: Yes. We have committed ourselves to \$12.95.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: You have.

MR. FIELDER: That is what it is going to sell for.

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: That is a modest price in this day and age to put something like that out. I can tell you that.

MR. BOLINGER: Can you give us some idea as to where things stand with the two other companies that have been talking about doing something of the same sort, Jefferies Bank Note and Proprietary Computer System Service, or is that too up in the air?

MR. FIELDER: Basically, we are using Proprietary Computer System's text-editing system for all of our data entry. Our version of the Elections Code is currently in the PCS system. They have done all of the key-boarding and the like. We are also aware that Jefferies Bank Note Company was interested in this type of project and there has been some discussion but other than that I can't say anything else.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: All right. Any other questions then? We appreciate your coming up. Thank you very much.

MR. FIELDER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Irene Stone. While she is coming up, I note that I have her listed as Supervising Librarian, Administrative-Legislative Reference Section of the State Library and member, Legislative Reference Librarians, National Conference of State Legislators. Is that correct?

MRS. IRENE STONE: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: This saves you some time.

MRS. STONE: What I would like to tell you is about some of the things that I have learned as a member of the Legislative Reference Librarian's group that meets every year at the National Conference of State Legislators. There are at least 25 states now who are using computers for their legislative information. Most of them have statutory retrieval, many of them publish their own codes, and most of them have on-line bill status. I think that Wisconsin and Pennsylvania are the best examples of the ones I have heard about. In Virginia every action that is taken on the floor of the legislature is on the terminal within one minute of the action. The state library in Washington puts out a list of all the bills with one line of action for each bill every morning of the session.

The use of computers in other states is getting to be quite sophisticated. In Wisconsin they even edit their Bluebook on the computer which is something I think would be a good thing here. There are very, very many uses of the computer. I have an example here of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes which are printed by the state, a new development that we heard about this year at our meeting in Kansas City. This is Title I which sells for \$2.00. It has a list of all the titles that are available. There are 79 different titles and are called the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes.

I have information about the distribution and the information for handling requests.

MR. BOLINGER: Could you tell us a little more about those states where they have made use of computers for retrieving specific information in the statutes separate and apart from the matter of printing?

MRS. STONE: I really don't have any more specific information. All I know is they do print their codes and they edit their codes on-line. In most of these states the bill-drafting and the research is done in one office. For instance, in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania it is called the Legislative Reference Bureau. They do the bill-drafting there so that they can put the actual bills that are passed right into the codes at the time they are chaptered.

MR. BOLINGER: The Canadians have been very much involved in this with their Quick Law. Can you tell us something about that?

MRS. STONE: I really don't have too much information on that. However, I think California is now using this Quick Law system. I think that could be adapted to this use.

MR. BOLINGER: That is the system which makes it possible to retrieve information from a code which has been put into a computer.

MRS. STONE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Any other questions, then?

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: A consideration in all of this would be the length of the legislative session. How many days a year does the Wisconsin Legislature meet?

MRS. STONE: I really don't have that information.

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: The reason I ask is because there is a serious printing problem. The state printing plant is so far behind it is pathetic. So, if you are contemplating having the state doing something like this at the State Printing Office, don't even think it. They are way overworked and way behind and it is impossible to do it.

MRS. STONE: Of course, with computers isn't that supposed to reduce the manpower requirements?

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: I wouldn't know. But in the safety field, with which I am familiar, they are so far behind in getting safety orders out in time, that people who are subject to the new safety orders are not aware of them sometimes. They may even get into serious trouble because the safety orders are not available when they ask for them.

MRS. STONE: But, I understand that if printing is done by computer it may even be faster. I think it is worth investigating to find out how other states accomplish this because they can't all be that much smaller than our operation.

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: Well, I assure you that if you are talking about Wisconsin that it certainly is. Even Pennsylvania is quite a bit smaller. There are very few states that have legislative sessions as long as we do. New York, probably, but I doubt it.

MRS. STONE: Well, New York has computers in their operation. They were one of the pioneers I understand from our survey.

MR. BOLINGER: I believe that to speed the printing of bills and other publications, the State Printing Office has been making a conversion to printing processes controlled by computer.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Thank you very much. Next, Lorna Fletcher, Law Librarian, Department of Transportation.

While she is coming up, we have Vic Fazio of Sacramento, a member of our committee, with us now.

MS. LORNA FLETCHER: I am Lorna Fletcher, Law Librarian,

Department of Transportation. I am with the Legal Division with the Department of Transportation. The Legal Division has four offices with over 100 attorneys in different locations in the state. Our attorneys write legal opinions on various topics having to do with the department as to what our department can do legally according to statutory and case law.

To avoid duplication of research in preparing an opinion, our office found it necessary to compile an index of the legal opinions that have been written in the past. About 1973 a system was worked out for putting the index on a computer so that it would be computer-compiled rather than done by hand on 3 by 5 cards. Computerizing it enabled us to have a printout, a hardcopy so that each of our four offices could have its own copy of the index rather than just having one card file in Sacramento. This way our attorneys in the other offices could have all the information available on what has been done before.

At present there are approximately a thousand legal opinions going back to 1970 in this file with it being updated about two or three times a year. Material prior to 1970, which is a major backlog, will eventually be included in the system.

I have handed out some sample pages from our Legal Opinion Index. The first sample page is our bibliography section. This is a complete description of the opinion. On the extreme left and the extreme right margins, there is a classification number. This is the number that determines the order in which these opinions have been filed in this section of the index. "76SAC" just means that it was an opinion done in 1976 done by the Sacramento Office. AERO003, as in the case of Edward Conner's opinion, means that

it is the third opinion on the subject of aeronautics law done this year. Between them the author is listed followed by the title and the date of the opinion letter. After that comes the listings as to under what other headings of the index the opinion appears. The first sort of indexing term is the subject index, for instance, "Airport Noise." It will appear in later sections under "airport noise" or "noise regulations variances." The next type of index entry is a code entry. For instance, under Roman numeral I is PUC- Public Utilities Code, Section 21669. It also indexes the California Administrative Code and some of the federal codes. USCA can be indexed.

The last sort of indexing entry in the bibliography entry is for case names. For instance, we have appearing here Holloway v. Purcell followed by its citation. On the second page of this example is a listing of authors. Using this first example that I had outlined on the first page following Mr. Connors' opinion, there is an underline. It shows where this entry is listed for all the opinions by Mr. Connor.

On the next page is an example of the title entries. You will notice down the center of the page a large number of v's are lined up. This is a KWIC Index, K.W.I.C., Key Word In Context. That means that every significant word in the title is listed separately but in context with the rest of the sentence in various parts of this title index. In addition, it shows the classification numbers on the extreme left and extreme right.

You will find the subject index near the bottom of the page I have underlined where "Airport Noise" appears. This is also a KWIC type of index. You will find the listing of this -- the

subject index under "Airport" and also under "Noise" --so if you don't have the correct term, it will show up anyhow in the alphabetical order.

On the next page there is a statute index. The very top entry shows the Public Utilities Code index for the opinion that we are following through on this. The statutory codes are arranged first by the alphabet and then numerically so that if you are trying to research a particular code section, all you have to do is look it up under the name of the code and then the number.

On the last page is the case index. Here, again look at the center of the page the third entry down, the third line down, where there is Holloway v. Purcell 35 Cal 2d. Thus, if you had a particular problem and you needed to see what other opinions cited Holloway v. Purcell, you just look it up in the case index in this way.

The big advantage in this kind of index for us has been that each of the four offices throughout the state gets a copy of the index. They don't have to call into Sacramento for someone to look this up and research the topic for them. Also, there it is in black and white. You don't have to worry about a CRT screen or some sort of teletype printer that is connected up with a computer. It is right here in black and white. It is very easy to scan whereas on a tube or something you have to be kind of skilled, you have to be able to type in an entry, you have to know the terms that are used, etc. That sort of thing. If you are a little bit lost, you can still find it in a printout like this whereas it is much harder to locate it through an on-line computer system.

A disadvantage is that minor typos can really mess up

indexes like this such as a space left where it shouldn't have been or a punctuation mark that shouldn't have been present. It will throw off the alphabetizing arrangement of the system. But, on the whole we have been very pleased with this system. It has worked well for us. It gives us access in five different ways to the legal opinion letters that the attorneys have written.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: How long have you been doing this?

MS. FLETCHER: It was initiated in 1973 and so far we have worked back to about 1969. We have about 20 years beyond that to go back in the indexing.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: It would seem to me that one of the problems of such a system would be that the more that you put into the system, the more complex your own file becomes. Is this true and how do you handle that?

MS. FLETCHER: Yes it is. But it is possible to narrow down the subjects by use of further descriptors which would define more clearly the subject of an opinion. For example, we were using "airport noise." Well, if you needed to you could add a date behind it or you could add a city behind it. Let's say an opinion concerned an airport noise problem in Oakland. You could put "airport noise - Oakland." In this manner you can more narrowly index the opinions.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: This is just a sample which you are showing us?

MS. FLETCHER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: How thick is the master?

MS. FLETCHER: It is about three inches thick right now.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: But, what about when it is nine inches thick? You will virtually need an index to the index.

MS. FLETCHER: No, I don't think so. Because all you have to do is put it into two volumes, the bibliography section in one volume and the other sections in another volume. I don't think it is that difficult a problem.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: One other thing that seems interesting to me is that you say every major word is indexed?

MS. FLETCHER: Every significant word in the title and subject heading is indexed, not every significant word in the opinion.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: I see.

MS. FLETCHER: The opinion is not incorporated in the computer just the indexing information. It would be too much to index the words of the opinion.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Are there any additional questions here? Bruce.

MR. BOLINGER: You were mentioning that you had a problem with typos. I assume these are the typos when the information is being put into the system which would then disrupt it.

MS. FLETCHER: The clerical type errors.

MR. BOLINGER: You say, you update this. How many times a year?

MS. FLETCHER: About two or three times a year.

MR. BOLINGER: As far as amount of time being involved in using it, it would be minimal compared to the amount of time the attorneys would have to spend trying to look up old opinions that have been written in the past on the same subject without this system.

MS. FLETCHER: It is a big time saver for the attorneys. It is much easier to use than the card file. We do have an old card

file system that still exists but the computer index is much easier to use because you can scan down a page whereas if you are using cards you have to flip through them which is much slower.

MR. BOLINGER: Your card file goes all the way back to the earliest opinions?

MS. FLETCHER: Yes. It does.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Any additional questions. O.K. Thank you very much. I appreciate your coming here and bringing this information.

Next we have Owen Kuns, Acting Chief Deputy Legislative Counsel, and Bill Eubanks, Manager of Data Processing, Office of Legislative Counsel.

OWEN KUNS: I am Owen Kuns, Chief Deputy Legislative Counsel since about ten days ago. As you know, we don't have a Legislative Counsel at the moment so I would like to make clear that anything we say is subject to possible revision later on. This is Mr. Eubanks who knows far more than I do about our data processing unit. He is our manager and has been for a number of years. Would you like to proceed?

MR. BILL EUBANKS: Well, we are working towards developing a bill-drafting system that uses computer techniques in the actual preparation of the text. As far as the codes are involved in that process and the ultimate development of that system, we are working toward having all of the California codes in a machine-readable form for the purposes of supporting our bill-drafting function.

MR. BOLINGER: Could you tell us what has been done so far and when you expect to have all the codes in? Elaborate a little bit more, please.

MR. EUBANKS: Well, in the development of this system, converting the codes is not a particularly difficult thing to do. The difficulty is in establishing a basis from which to convert the material. The preparation of the material for conversion is a critical thing. Updating the code to maintain it in an accurate, up-to-date form is a real problem. So, we are approaching it from the standpoint that the bills are the basic input to the statutes. Statutes then are the basic input to updating the codes.

At the present time we are working on a bill-typing system which will put all of our bills in a machine-readable form. When we prepare bills for the members of the Legislature, they will be key-boarded using computer terminals and stored on a computer. At such time as a member introduces a bill it will be transmitted to the printing plant for printing.

Out of that whole process we will be able to automatically produce the statutes for printing typographically. At the same time we will have to begin to build the input for updating the codes. That is where we are right now in terms of the ultimate development of this system, the bill-drafting system, the automated part--the parts that utilize computer techniques. There are a number of components, bill-typing being one of them. The other component is a search system, some means whereby, for the purposes of research, a deputy can go in and scan through the codes for whatever purposes his research is intended to satisfy but above and beyond that being able to put out of this machine-readable file the text of the codes for the purposes of amending in the legislative process. At that point in time, when all of this material is in a machine-readable form, the loop is closed. The amount in new material that has to be

keyboarded, physically keyboarded is cut down to a minimum. Therefore, we hope that this is going to reduce the number of errors and expedite the production of bills.

MR. BOLINGER: Could you tell us about your experiments to date with the Food and Agriculture Code and the search system that they have used in experimenting with it?

MR. EUBANKS: Well, again, as I said, the search system is an important part of the ultimate development of the system. Two years ago we purchased such a system. It is called Quick Law.

MR. BOLINGER: The Canadian system.

MR. EUBANKS: Yes. And, in the process of determining whether or not what we bought worked and would satisfy our requirements we converted the Food and Agriculture Code to a machine-readable form, put it on a computer, and used it to test the facilities of the search system.

MR. BOLINGER: Did you find it satisfactory?

MR. EUBANKS: Yes, very satisfactory.

MR. BOLINGER: Since you have done this with Food and Agriculture, what is there to prevent you from going ahead and doing it for all the codes?

MR. EUBANKS: Well, the problem is being able to maintain it in an accurate, up-to-date form once you convert it. The conversion, as I have said, is not particularly difficult but how you keep it up to date is. Our objective is to be able to update it automatically out of the statutory process by computer program rather than going in and doing it manually as is done now. In this fashion at all times we will have an accurate up-to-date copy of the codes. This is necessary because we are preparing hundreds and hundreds of

requests everyday which require accurate, up-to-date copies. Thus, as the statutes are produced we would strip out sections for the appropriate codes and update them.

There are complications such as the dates that are involved--some sections become effective before others, or after others, and some go out of effect after they have been incorporated into the code. These are all problems that we have to address in developing the means for updating the data banks.

MR. BOLINGER: If I understand it correctly, then, your problem is one of developing a computer program to be able to do the updating of the codes by computer since you could update them manually and since you already have Quick Law for purposes of retrieval.

MR. EUBANKS: That is correct.

MR. BOLINGER: Is the development of the computer program for the updating being hampered for lack of adequate staff or funds or just what?

MR. EUBANKS: We have a schedule laid out for our development and we are moving along. We are working toward the ultimate development of the system. Most everyone that we have talked to feels that we probably are not moving as quickly as they would like us to but we are trying to do the thing right so that the end product is something that we don't have to turn around and redo.

MR. KUNS: Our immediate priorities are this present session. We are in the final stages of preparing for the production of bills by means of the computer process for this session. We are desperately trying to get that ready. That is why we have had some delay in the work on the codes.

MR. EUBANKS: Again, once we have the bill-typing process producing machine-readable bills and, thus, machine-readable statutes, we begin to develop the basic input necessary for updating the codes. In the meantime, the bill-typing system will allow us to get the bills printed in a timely manner.

MR. BOLINGER: In the case of the bill-typing system you are using, the information is being transmitted over the telephone lines to computers of the State Printing Office. Is that right?

MR. EUBANKS: Well, we have our own computers and the material will be keyboarded into a machine-readable form as a request that goes out to a member and is stored in our office. This is all confidential information until it becomes a bill. Once it becomes a bill, we incorporate the appropriate bill number, the author's name, and the date. At that point the information is immediately transmitted to the printing plant in a composal form. It will be encoded for their photocomposition process which is a computerized type-setting process.

From then on it is simply a matter of the amount of press time and binding time before we get the bill back. So, that is what we are working on right now.

MR. BOLINGER: In the case of the Food and Agriculture Code, where you used the Quick Law system for your experiments with retrieving information, you used the Stephen Teale Data Center?

MR. EUBANKS: That is correct. The Quick Law system was written for IBM computers and we installed it at the Stephen Teale Data Center. We have the Food and Agriculture Code data base located there. However, I seriously doubt if it is up-to-date since we converted it about a year and half ago.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: It would seem that there are two problems involved in making use of the computers, one being the cost and the other being the confidence one can place in the system.

MR. EUBANKS: Well, I have had a few sleepless nights thinking about this process also. But, it can be done. The critical thing and the thing that we have to focus on for the purposes of what we are doing is making sure that the codes, once we do them, are up-to-date and accurate. If we produce a request which becomes a bill that is loaded with errors, we will never live it down.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: I am not talking about the bill so much as the entire code.

MR. EUBANKS: Well, what you have is a full cycle. You start with a bill; it becomes a statute; then it goes into the code. That code is then used in the next cycle to prepare another bill, to prepare a statute, to go in the code. That is what we are trying to do, to create that loop and to be able to get things out of that loop without injecting errors and causing problems.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Now, I am a businessman and I remember when our company went from green eye shades to computers. We kept two sets of books for a time, the green eye shade books and the computer-produced books until we felt confident of the computer system. Are you and will you use an approach like that?

MR. EUBANKS: We are running tests presently and at the present time it doesn't appear that that is going to be necessary. However, we haven't gotten ridden of any of our typewriters. They are all still there. The members can still get their requests one way or another and the printing plant can still produce them using typographic output.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Another point is that we see that private enterprise is getting into the field too, doing much the same thing.

MR. EUBANKS: Again, our focus is on the bill-drafting process in order to provide the service that our office is set up to provide to the members of the Legislature.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Vic.

ASSEMBLYMAN VICTORY FAZIO: I was wondering if you have any relationship with the private sector at this point. Have they requested access at any point? How have you dealt with that? And, how do you think you will deal with them in the future?

MR. EUBANKS: At the present time, it would be a policy decision that would have to be made by the Legislature, I would assume.

ASSEMBLYMAN FAZIO: Do you expect to be dealing with them before next year some time?

MR. EUBANKS: I would suspect, based on an inquiry that I have gotten, that it is going to be coming forward soon.

ASSEMBLYMAN FAZIO: What kind of access do private individuals seek at this point? What are they looking for?

MR. EUBANKS: They are looking for the statutes.

ASSEMBLYMAN FAZIO: The most immediate up-to-date version of the statute.

MR. EUBANKS: Or the enrolled form. All of the enrolled forms.

ASSEMBLYMAN FAZIO: They would like to tie right in.

MR. EUBANKS: Well, they would like to get a copy of it.

ASSEMBLYMAN FAZIO: Just a copy. They are not looking for an on-line hookup, a day-to-day type of arrangement?

MR. EUBANKS: No.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: You mean something equivalent to a terminal at each of our desks in our offices and on the floor?

ASSEMBLYMAN FAZIO: I am wondering if some people in private law firms might not want to have an on-line hookup to be able to stay current with what is happening in Sacramento. Or some of the firms in this area that are serving the third house, for example, that have computerized reports that they give out daily or weekly to their clients.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: This really doesn't sound very esoteric to me. For example, our district office gets inquiries all the time on legislation. We have files and files of information. Some girl goes to the file and hopes that she has the latest version of the bill. In the long run a computer terminal would seem to be an economical way of handling things like this.

MR. EUBANKS: Our principle function is to provide support to the members of the Legislature and we have been approached by a number of state agencies and a number of private companies about gaining access to this material but our principal function is to support the Legislature and they have to come first.

ASSEMBLYMAN FAZIO: Well, assuming that they come first, do you have a recommendation that you are going to make in terms of how you believe the Legislature should go? Do you have any feelings yourself? Do you think there will be any interference or is this just a technical problem really?

MR. EUBANKS: Well, I personally would resist anything that I felt would encroach upon our ability to provide support to the members. So, everything would have to be couched in that

framework. Computer equipment has its limitations and all of it has finite capabilities. If we started providing facilities to private companies and state agencies and a member of the Legislature came in and said, "I want a terminal," I would not want to be in a position of having to say, "Well, I can't give you one because we don't have anymore space."

ASSEMBLYMAN FAZIO: Sure, I can understand that. You can also see that at some point the system itself may be better to have CalTrans, for example, have immediate access to all the legislation that they are following. In that way we would all be a part of the same system.

MR. EUBANKS: That is right.

ASSEMBLYMAN FAZIO: We don't really work efficiently unless all the parts are moving. I am not sure. I agree with your priorities but I just wonder what the problems will be.

MR. EUBANKS: Again, I would say that these are policy decisions that would have to be made but not by me certainly.

ASSEMBLYMAN FENTON: Priorities come before pride.

MR. EUBANKS: Yes. I am talking about both but I think a state agency would be more naturally hooked up before a private firm or something of that sort. Maybe the Legislature will want to charge a fee to recoup any costs involved even though it is a public record. Once it is a bill, it is a public record, right? I am not sure that there is really much you can do about something that is a public record in the first place.

ASSEMBLYMAN FAZIO: The question is, when is it public? If you read the statute it says it relates specifically to all kinds of computer data and includes that under the definition of a public

record.

MR. EUBANKS: I understood you to be talking about the facility--providing the facilities--terminals, computers, so forth. The information I don't think there is any problem with. I wouldn't question that. It is simply the form and the means by which you are going to provide it to the people. Computer equipment is very expensive.

ASSEMBLYMAN FAZIO: No one said anything about letting anybody have access to equipment at no cost, although I could see a good case for the general public having access to it. It is just like going into the Bill Room.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Bruce.

MR. BOLINGER: A couple of things. The Chairman was commenting upon the need to provide information for constituent requests. When I left Congress--I was working for a member of Congress up to the end of 1974--the Congressional Research Service was providing a service whereby there were terminals, not many of them at that point, but, nevertheless, terminals, whereby you could put in a request for the latest status of a particular issue. So, in other words, you got not only information on what bills there were and where they were in the congressional system but also a much broader package of background information which facilitated responding to constituent requests. Something like that would be a great deal broader than the various types of services that you have been talking about.

In connection with the problem of avoiding perpetuation or compounding of errors as you were saying, the first errors would be in the bills, and then in the statutes based on the bills, and,

finally, in the codes based on the statutes. It would seem, offhand, that the main source of errors, aside from clerical ones, would be the double-jointing and the chaptering order type problems where the difficulties are one of trying to keep things straight and trying to devise a program to take all that into account. Is that the case?

MR. EUBANKS: Yes. That is a problem.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Any other questions. Bill, I think that your opening statement will go down as a classic of brevity.

MR. EUBANKS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Hank Gietzen, Chief, Customer Services Division, Stephen Teale Data Center.

MR. HANK GIETZEN: Teale Data Center was asked to appear today more to answer the question what role could the Teale Data Center play if this sort of system were to be automated.

I passed out our little propaganda sheet that explains very briefly what the Center is and what it is about. I have also passed out a one-page sheet to bring to your attention that the Teale Data Center does provide hardware which involves computer processing. By hardware we do mean the computers themselves, all terminals, any telephone lines that might be necessary for any on-line system, etc. We maintain the hardware. We install the hardware and we have a software backup maintenance crew to make sure that any of our user departments that are on line to the Data Center do receive adequate service. We maintain basically the hardware function.

What we do not provide is any of the file creation, that is, application programs, file maintenance, any updating or the system development itself. Generally, when we are asked these questions we recommend that the Department of General Services be contacted for

these services. So, in my conversations with Bruce I did want to make it clear to you today what our role would be and that's primarily one of hardware maintenance. Now, at the present time, we are running some of the systems that Mr. Eubanks referred to. We do have Quick Law on-line. We are connected with the State Printing Plant at the present time for the transference to the video com system.

We are also on line to the Secretary of State such as during this last week when the General Election was held. I think you all realize that the election went rather smoothly. We had a crew of about 15 people standing by to make sure that our role in it did run rather smoothly. So, that is very briefly how we see our role in this application, that of providing the hardware support.

Any questions?

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Any questions?

MR. BOLINGER: In other words, it would be possible then using your Center and perhaps General Services to sort of bypass what Legislative Counsel is doing. In other words, jump ahead and place the Elections Code or the elections laws into a computer system such as yours and provide access to it in some fashion.

MR. GIETZEN: I am not sure that I understand what you mean by jumping ahead. Certainly they are doing this work now. They have a plan and they are under development.

MR. BOLINGER: Yes. What I meant was their plan involves a number of intermediate steps where they hope to avoid having to update by hand a particular code which is in a computer. In other words, if one wanted to, it could be computerized at the outset and updated by hand until Legislative Counsel got around to the point of being

able to complete their operation to the extent of doing this routinely.

MR. GIETZEN: Yes. That is correct but I think you have the same thing that Mr. Eubanks referred to in the Agriculture Code and that is an automated file but how current would it be? The steps of updating would still have to be accomplished by someone.

MR. BOLINGER: You had indicated to me earlier that you might be able to give some idea as to what costs there would be in providing, let's say, terminals to the offices of members of the Elections Committee, various county clerk's offices where they had an interest, or the Secretary of State's Office, and so on.

MR. GIETZEN: Yes, we did. We ran some cost figures on that. I did not pass them out because they were very rough in estimate. Generally a terminal itself costs about \$200 a month. There would be disc space, CPU processing, etc. A minimal system with update capabilities are rather expensive. It would run somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2,500 a month and on up and the "on up" naturally would depend upon the number of terminals, the number of inquiries, the size of the data base, etc. So, for that reason, I did not pass out the cost data because it was really not definitive enough to pin anything on.

MR. BOLINGER: For that reason we put the question to the Secretary of State's Office as to how often they had to refer to the code. It appears as though it could be on the order of a hundred times a day because of all of the phone calls that would be coming in to their various people. Presumably large registrars' offices such as Los Angeles, Alameda, and what not would have similar uses. So, if an arrangement were to be worked out whereby various counties

were to tie in to such a system, the cost might be spread out to be relatively reasonable.

MR. GIETZEN: What you are saying is the larger the volume count, the cost per transaction goes down. That is correct.

MR. BOLINGER: Could you elaborate a little more on the costs that are involved. I believe there are costs for the amount of time that the computer is in use if you have on-line access to it. For example, the cost would be considerably less if the type of system that was being used involved requests which could be answered within a day at the computer's convenience. Is that correct?

MR. GIETZEN: That is quite correct. Any on-line system is much more expensive than what we would consider a batch operation which means that you would bring the file on, you would inquire on the file, perhaps a hundred inquiries at one time, running this on an overnight mode and then a printout delivered the next day. It would be much less expensive than maintaining a core capability throughout the day, that is, maintaining on-line access, maintaining your telephone lines, maintaining your CRT terminals and remote locations. This is much more expensive simply because it uses so much more of the resources of the center.

MR. BOLINGER: In a situation where you can afford to wait for your answer until the next day I assume that the terminal would be somewhat different. It would simply be a keyboard typewriter without a screen or without a printer and you would rely upon the interdepartmental mail service to deliver to the office the results of the inquiry.

MR. GIETZEN: That is one technique. We also have what we call satellite mini-processors which are basically remote card

readers and printers.

MR. BOLINGER: Such as what the Secretary of State has.

MR. GIETZEN: That is what the Secretary of State has. Yes.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: Thank you very much. Has Mr. Curtis from Carlisle Graphics arrived yet? No?

All right. Is anybody here from FPPC? O.K. Is there anybody here in the audience that has a comment to make?

MR. BOLINGER: For your information and for the record, the FPPC is doing some interesting work in the area of computerization. At this point, they have placed Prop. Nine on computer--an arrangement they worked out with the Franchise Tax Board. For now it is only to make it possible to print up-to-date copies of the Political Reform Act for general use. By next year, they plan to have a computer specialist on contract who will devise a system for putting in the computer all campaign finance information. That they expect to have in operation by 1978. The next step will be to incorporate all of the conflict of interest information and after that all of their opinions and regulations so as to facilitate ready retrieval of whatever they had to say on a particular subject.

CHAIRMAN KEYSOR: O.K. We appreciate the interest. We appreciate those of you that have come from great distances to be here. I think we have accomplished one major thing and that is to bring a focus on this very important issue of the computerization and also the availability of up-to-date inexpensive copies of the Elections Code. Thank you very much.

ATTACHMENTS

76SAC CONNOR, EDWARD J. JR.

AERO 001

RUNWAY APPROACH DESTRUCTIONS - APPLICATION OF THE NOTICE
AND HEARING REQUIREMENTS OF PUBLIC UTILITIES CODE SECTION
21665 TO ISSUANCE OF A LETTER OF CONDITIONAL EXEMPTION.
JAN 22, 1976.

1. AIRPORT PERMIT. 2. CONDITIONAL EXEMPTION. 3. PRIVATE
AIRPORT. 4. AIRPORT RUNWAYS.

I. P.O.C. 21661.

II. P.O.C. 21665.

III. CAL ADMIN CODE T. 4.3526.

76SAC MISFAGEL, MARK F.

AERO 002

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1976.

1. AIRPORT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM. 2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS
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I. P.O.C. 21681.

II. P.O.C. 21682.

III. P.O.C. 21683.

76SAC CONNOR, EDWARD J. JR.

AERO 003

AIRPORTS - GRANTING VARIANCES FROM NOISE MONITORING
REQUIREMENTS. APR 28, 1976.

1. AIRPORT NOISE. 2. NOISE REGULATION - VARIANCES.

I. P.O.C. 21669.

II. CAL ADMIN CODE T. 4.5070(b).

III. CAL ADMIN CODE T. 4.5013.

IV. CAL ADMIN CODE T. 4.5075 (b).

1. HOLLOWAY V PURCELL, 35 CAL 2D 220.

76SAC MISFAGEL, MARK F.

AERO 004

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3. AIRPORT - HEIGHT RESTRICTION.

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II. P.O.C. 21405.

III. P.O.C. 21017.

IV. P.O.C. 21659.

1. MCCASLIN V CITY OF MONTEKEY PARK, 163 CAL APP 2D 339.

76SAC CONNOR, EDWARD J. JR.

AERO 005

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1. AIRPORT - PRIVATE. 2. AIRPORT - PERMIT. 3. VESTED
RIGHT. 4. GRANDFATHER CLAUSE.

I. P.O.C. 21661.

II. P.O.C. 21665.

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76SAC 6. POWER & L. CO. V LOCAL 327	IBEW, 506 F2D 687. 5. JOHNSON	EEO	001
76SAC CAL 318. #	1. CRAWFORD V IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DIST., 200	R/W ACQ	001
76SAC ERMIT APPEAL/ 1. RUSSIAN HILL	IMPROVEMENT ASSN. V BOARD OF P	ENV	003
	IN NOT INDEXED		
75SAC 2. ASSOC. GEN. CONT. OF MASS, INC. V	ALTSHULER, 490 F 2D 9.	EEO	005
76SAC 59. 4. UNIVERSAL BY-PRODUCTS, INC. V	CITY OF MODESTO, 43 CAL	K	002
76SAC 570, 5/ 1. CHARLES L. HANLEY, INC. V	DURKEE, 107 CAL APP 2D	K	002
75SAC ED PARCEL SERVICE OF AMERICA, INC. V	INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COM	PL	001
74SAC SUPP. 329. 2. GEDDES & SMITH, INC. V	ST. PAUL MERCURY INDEM.	R/W	011
75SAC CAL 2D 408. 2. M/ 1. COLBERG INC. V	STATE OF CALIFORNIA, 67	AERO	010
76SAC APP 3D 891. 3. GORDON H. BALL INC. V	STATE OF CALIFORNIA EX	K	006
74SF VESTORS DIVERSIFIED SERVICES, INC. 262	CAL APP 2D 367. 4. PE	R/W-ACQ	002
72AG , / 1. LOCKHEED AIR TERMINAL, INC., ET	AL. V CITY OF BURBANK	AERO	002
76SAC 2D 659. / 1. H.S. CROCKER CO. INC., V	MCFADDIN, 148 CAL APP	FIN	004
76SAC D ELECTRIC CO. V MILLER & LUX INC.,	118 CAL APP 140, 144. 3.	BB	002
76SAC 3. ADAMS V WILLIAMS RESURIS, INC.,	210 CAL APP 2D 456. # /1.	FIN	004
76SAC INS. CO. V HAIDINGER - HAYES, INC.,	263 CAL APP 2D 531. 3. A	FIN	004
74SF 6. PHILIPS V CLIFFORD T. REID, INC.,	3 CAL APP 2D 304. # /1. 3	K	001
76SAC CO. V KNOLL RECREATION ASSN. INC.,	31 CAL APP 3D 891. 3. GO	K	006
75SAC V. RYAN OUTDOOR ADVERTISING, INC.,	39 CAL APP 3D 804. # /DPW	BB	001
75SAC S V RYAN OUTDOOR ADVERTISING, INC.,	39 CAL APP 3D 804. 2. PE	BB	006
76SAC KS V RYAN OUTDOOR ADVERTISING INC.,	39 CAL APP 3D 804. # /WOR	DUMT	002
76SAC LIC WORKS V RYAN OUTDOOR ADV. INC.,	39 CAL APP 3D 804. # /PUB	R/W ACQ	002
75SAC T DISTRICT V CORONADO TOWERS, INC.,	40 CAL APP 3D 679. 5. CI	WAT	001
71SF 1. HENMERLING V TUMLEY, INC.,	67 CAL 2D 572. #	R/W ACQ	002
75SAC A.A. DIST. V DELTA AIRLINES, INC.,	92 S. CT. 1349. 2. CITY O	AERO	020
75SAC RBANK V LOCKHEED AIR TERMINAL INC.,	93 S. CT. 1854. 3. AIR TR	AERO	020